

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

No Report.

The line is down this afternoon, and we are without any report just at the time when news is hourly expected from Gen. Patterson. If we had not been thoroughly schooled in disappointments, we should be likely to say something in dicta of a loss of temper.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.—This distinguished officer, who has just added new laurels to his already brilliant military reputation, was born in Calverton, the capital of the grand-duchy of Baden, where he also received his education at the military academy. At the age of eighteen he was appointed a first lieutenant in the regular army. As such he published a series of newspaper articles on some of the defects and abuses in the German armies, which created quite a sensation in military circles. His bold and regardless criticisms brought on him the disfavor of his government and his dismissal from the service, but, at the same time served to establish his reputation as an officer of uncommon talents and thorough military knowledge. When, in 1848, the revolutionary movement broke out in Baden, his republican proclivities made him join the revolutionary army, of which he was soon after elected commander-in-chief, being then only 23 years old. In several engagements he proved his practical skill to equal to his theoretical abilities. At the battle of Weinheim, where, with 1,500 men, he defeated 4,000 regular Hessian troops, he was seen in the thickest of the fight, his helmet riddled with balls. At the battle of Offenbach and on other occasions he was equally successful against superior forces. When finally obliged to yield to the overwhelming strength of the enemy—he had but 15,000 men, part of them volunteering recruits against a regular army of 50,000 regulars—he was elected king of the present King of Prussia—he made his famous retreat to Switzerland, during which he continually checked the advancing enemy by repeated attacks, coming out of all engagements with a smaller loss of lives than the enemy.

Not allowed to remain in Switzerland, he came to New York, where he sustained himself, first by selling tobacco and cigars, then by publishing a military periodical and a large work on military science, and finally by teaching mathematics at the German-English Academy of Dr. Dulon. At the outbreak of the secession movement in Missouri he was a professor of mathematics in St. Louis. Gen. Sigel possesses in an eminent degree the two qualities, rarely combined in the same person, of being a bold, dashing commander and a skillful and prudent tactician.

When, in the course of the war, the lawyers and politicians now commanding our brave volunteers will have to make room for real officers, it is hoped that Gen. Sigel will not be overlooked.—*Madison Argus.*

TERRIBLE EFFECT OF MINIE BULLETS.—The Baltimore Sun of July 6, describes the firing of the N. Y. regiment in the Camden station on account of a pistol shot fired at the regiment. It says:

It now appears that the ball from the musket of the soldier who stumbled and fell upon entering the depot, killed a member of company I, who was in advance of him. He was a young man named Barry, about 22 years of age. The Minie ball, which struck Barry in the back of the head, coming out at the forehead. The whole top of his forehead was blown away, and he fell. Then commenced an irregular firing by company I, the soldiers directing their shots towards the roof of the depot.

The whole regiment generally fired thus, but a few depressed their pieces and the balls flew among the cars and about the depot, wounding several spectators.

Yesterday the depot building was an object of attraction to thousands of persons, anxious to view the effects of the Minie bullet, which are plentiful indeed. The depot roof, which is of tin, was made to look like a sieve in some places, the balls leaving a hole two or three inches in diameter. The columns and frame work of the depot also show the marks of the balls. Great grooves are cut in them, and pieces as large as a man's hand knocked away. One ball passed entirely through a car five planks thick, and also a plate of zinc. Another severed a gas pipe in the depot. After the firing was over, a soldier exhibited his musket, the bayonet of which had been struck with a ball, bending it into the shape of a fishhook. Some of the balls fell in the streets and in the yards of dwellings a half mile from the depot. We have heard of no casualties beyond the above.

KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY.—The Louisville Journal points out the fact that the campment of the "State Guard" near that city is a nest of rabid and noisy secessionists. They burrah for Jeff. Davis and talk of the mighty things they could do in the way of slaughtering "abolitionists." They have also planted a cannon so as to command the railroad, and are talking of destroying the trestle work to prevent the use of the road by the same destructive policy which blew up the bridge at Harper's Ferry and destroyed the locomotives at Martinsburg.

HOT WEATHER FOR MARCHING.—The weather has been so excessively warm today that the New York 5th regiment, in marching to the cars, stopped suddenly in the street, men being all prostrated. The hose from the hydrants were used, and a fresh supply of water soon revived them, by inside and outside applications. Many of the soldiers were carried into houses and kindly cared for.—*Washington Cor. World.*

ANOTHER WISCONSIN BOY KILLED.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Hagerstown on the 11th, says: "One of the Wisconsin men was shot to-day in Martinsburg, while on guard duty, by some lurking assassin, who doubtless strove to rival the bright example of the murderer (martyr, according to the language of secession) Jackson, at Alexandria."

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, by Telegraph to Middle Fork Bridge, July 11.)

ROARING RUN, Va., July 10.
The column left Middle Fork yesterday morning, and felt its way cautiously to the valley. The enemy had burned the bridges. As we filed into camp we distinctly saw the enemy entrenched upon a hill about two miles and a half eastward. Gen. McClellan sent out scouting parties during the night, who discovered the enemy had strong pickets in advance of their position. It is reported that timber has been felled across the road, under the fortifications. The enemy appears to have been reinforced since our arrival. They are working with great energy. Our advance guard and the third Ohio encamped on the other side of the river yesterday. Gen. McClellan will feel the side of the afternoon. The 9th, 4th and 3d Ohio, five companies each, from the 8th and 10th Indiana and 13th Ohio, and Loomis and Howe's batteries, are ordered out. The reserve will consist of five companies as above, and the 13th and 14th Indiana, just arrived. Our troops have been cutting roads for operations. Armed reconnaissance is about being made.

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

ROARING RUN, Va., July 10.
We are encamped about 10,000 strong, near the foot of Rich Mountain, ten miles west of Beverly. The rebels are posted on the side of the mountain, and a half mile distant. The rebels are distinctly seen from the elevated positions in our camp, throwing up entrenchments and making other preparations for a defense. Their number cannot be definitely ascertained. It is supposed they purposely expose but a small force, not more than one or two hundred men making their appearance at a time. A battle is near at hand.

A force has been ordered to advance on the enemy's position. One of our pickets has just been shot near the enemy's line. LATER.—A reconnaissance was made by Col. McCook's and Col. Andrew's regiments this afternoon, to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy. Col. McCook's lead the column.

A sharp conflict took place. The rebels opened the fire. Five or six cannon shot were fired by the enemy. Our loss was one killed and two wounded. The enemy's loss is not known.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MARCH.—By the way, Gen. Lyon, ("Daddy," his affectionate regular term) him assures us that the glory of the immortal 7th is rivalled in splendor by an undertaking performed by the 1st Iowa regiment under Col. Bates, last week. They were thousands of men, composed of lawyers, doctors, bankers, and sticks, and the youngest darlings of fond mothers—fellows tender of foot and delicate of constitution; and yet, with no physical training whatever to prepare them for a tramp of such magnitude, they set out, and forty-eight hours thereafter had concluded a march of sixty miles. All the way the merciless sun poured down his hottest shafts, the heavens were brass, the earth a Sahara of scorching, stifling dust. And then the "timber" was to be explored for lurking secessionists; to "be" killed, at every fall, wagons smashed at every crossing, provisions gave out, water dried up, men laid down to die (but didn't); and yet, with all these, and a thousand other difficulties clogging its weary march, the regiment pressed hopefully on, and within forty-eight hours stood upon the banks of the Missouri, hurrahing gleefully in response to the cheers of welcome which greeted its coming.—*Missouri Correspondence N. Y. Times.*

CONTRABANDS AT FORTRESS MONROE.—The ebony "contrabands" are everywhere to be seen, and make themselves generally useful. Gen. Butler has 17 to wait upon his table (so the story goes), and they are liberally attached to the various departments. The one to whose skill my boots owe their extravagant polish says his master left him, and he had no alternative but to come to the fortress. He thinks the cause of the north eminently just, and agrees with one of his dark companions in expressing an earnest desire that Jeff. Davis may be roasted alive.

The contraband women and children occupy an old house near the fortress, and laugh and sing away the long warm days in blissful ignorance of the magnitude of the contest of which their race is the innocent cause.

THE "FRENCH LADY" OF THE CRESCENT APARTMENT.—The passenger steamer St. Nicholas was seized a few days since on the Chesapeake by agents of pirates under the lead of the notorious Henry, who will be remembered as the officer in our navy that bombarded Greytown. Holding came on board the St. Nicholas, dressed in woman's clothes. A West Point cadet, named Thomas, one of the leaders, was dressed as a French lady, and both these valiant rebels, after getting the steamer away from Baltimore, threw off their petticoats and seized the vessel.

It appears this French lady Thomas has been caught.

BALTIMORE, July 8.
Lieut. Carmichael, of Provost Marshal Kenly's police, went down the river in a tug, and boarded the steamer Mary Washington, to arrest a man named Neil Green, who was charged with being engaged in the riot on the 19th of April. On coming up the river he ascertained that Captain Thomas, of St. Mary county, who took command of the St. Nicholas and headed the pirates, was also on board with seven of his confederates, these object, it is supposed, being to secure the steamer in some manner. Lieut. Carmichael, on getting aboard of Port McHenry, ordered the captain to stop at the wharf, where he made known the facts to Gen. Banks, who ordered a company of Massachusetts troops to arrest all on board. Seven of the pirates were found, but Capt. Thomas had concealed himself, and after an hour's search, was found hid in a large bureau drawer in the ladies cabin.

It is remembered he went aboard the St. Nicholas disguised as a French lady. They were all detained at the fort, with several witnesses who were on board the St. Nicholas at the time of her seizure, including her captain and engineer.

READY FOR THE CONQUERO.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer gives the following directions: "I have found that a wash made of a piece of quicklime the size of a quart measure, put to a half-barrel of water, stand two days, and then well stirred, is a sure protection for the plum from the attacks of the curculio. It should be applied very soon after the blossoms fall, and repeated as often as once a week or ten days, until the fruit is fully grown. With a common garden syringe a good sized tree may be completely covered with the wash in a few moments. I believe the failure of this remedy will be owing only to its imperfect application, or to the solution being made too weak to be distasteful to insects. I raised a fine crop of Blue Gages last season on a tree which has been stripped of its fruit every summer for several years. I believe the frequent use of this wash promotes the health and vigor of the tree."

"It is very singular thing," said a tailor's apprentice to his master, as the latter was pressing a bobtail coat, "that the less there is of some things, the more there is." "How can that be?" said the tailor. "Why, there's that bobtail coat—the less you make the tail, the more bob it is." A cool bath was ordered for the boy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

SENATE.—Wilson gave notice that he should introduce a bill authorizing the federal government to take personal property in the rebel states when the owners are found in rebellion against the government. Sen. Trumbull offered a resolution asking the secretary of war to inform the senate whether any contract had been made except by the regular officers, commissaries or quartermasters, and if so to lay them before the senate.

Sen. Salisbury offered a resolution, proposing amendments to the constitution, for possible adjustment to the present difficulties. Ordered printed. Sen. Sumner presented a memorial from the citizens of Mass., to remove all cause of war, which in the view of the petitioners is the continued permission of slavery. Sen. Hale reported a bill to provide for appointing paymasters. Passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Valandigham offered a preamble, protesting against [several members in the house occupying seats in consequence of holding military commissions. The Commercial Appeal says 19 patent office, 30 land office and census office clerks have been dismissed.

It is ascertained that the bearer of the recent flag of truce had a number of letters from Richmond, thus prostituting the flag of truce.

On motion of Mr. Kellogg, Valandigham's preamble was tabled by 92 against 51.

On motion of Mr. Olin, a resolution was adopted requesting the attorney general to lay before the house a copy of his opinion referred to in the President's special message.

The resolution was amended at the instance of Mr. Valandigham, so as to call for a report in relation to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

The house took up and merely read through a bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses; also the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses, and then passed both of them.

On motion of Mr. Blair, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the employment of volunteers to aid in suppressing the rebellion and defending the government of the United States bill authorizing the appropriation of \$500,000,000.

He desired to amend so as to limit the acceptance of the volunteers to one year, believing that the rebellion can be put down in less than three years.

He expressed perfect willingness to vote twice the amount of money and any number of men, if necessary to secure the enforcement of the laws and suppress the present revolution.

NEW YORK, July 13.

Steamer Illinois, from Port Picken, June 30th, has arrived.

The guns, shells, etc., which were destined for Picken, were taken to Toronto, and being needed at Picken. The Capt. West, and reports to that date no warlike movements has taken place.

Col. Wilson's Zouaves have been taken to Tortugas, and Capt. Dawson's artillery to Santa Rosa.

The brig Brilliant and barque Wm. Stenson were taken as prizes, and more daily expected. All had been taken off the mouth of the Mississippi. The Brig. Brilliant had been ashore. The rebel steamer Sumter had run the blockade, and is now on the seas privateering.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.

A resolution was adopted yesterday to appoint a revising committee to inquire into the abduction of youths under age to the southern confederacy.

The state military board have decided that no more money be spent on military encampments.

They have also demanded that the governor shall call in the arms in possession of the State Guard, to make a fair distribution of them between the Home and State Guards.

Movements look to the disbanding of the State Guard.

The New Albany Intelligence is authorized by Collector Anthony to say that hereafter no obstructions will be made to the passage of provisions and other articles from New Albany to Louisville.

D. C. Stone, late captain of the Louisville battery, published a card denying his disobedience to certain orders, as charged by Gen. Buckner, and threatens to withdraw the Union papers to show that Buckner's decision against him was false and given through mere prejudice, and that the board, composing the court, including the judge advocate, knew it to be so.

A Richmond dispatch learns that a large number of negroes captured by the federal troops, have been sent to Cuba as one means of defraying the expenses of the war.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.

About four hundred of Col. McNeill's reserve corps visited the State Journal office, a secession paper, early this morning, removed type, paper, etc., read an order from Gen. Lyon prohibiting a further publication of that sheet.

The proprietors will obey orders and lay the whole matter before Gen. Fremont on his arrival here.

A gentleman from Hannibal, last evening says Col. Smith's command at Monroe was reinforced by three hundred mounted men from Illinois, yesterday. The rebels were attacked and dispersed. Gen. Harris was forced to abandon his horse and take to the woods. A number of the rebels were captured. Capt. McAllister is reported killed. There were only seventy wounded, and they will probably recover.

The Hannibal Home Guard arrived here safely last night.

(Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 12.

Three companies of the Hannibal Home Guard, which started from here yesterday morning to relieve Col. Smith, have returned, and bring the following:

The railroad is unobstructed to the west, Hannibal and Monroe; no bridges burned or otherwise damaged. On arriving at Monroe, we effected a junction with Col. Smith, who was engaged entrenching himself at the seminary building near that place. The rebels, about 1200 in strength, were grappled south over the parish out of reach of the Smith's rifles. They had two pieces of artillery, six pounders, which they soon brought to bear upon us, but the distance was so great that their balls were almost spent before reaching their aim.

Col. Smith ordered his men to continue the work on fortifications and to watch the flash of the enemy's guns, which all did, falling back and thus fell the shot passed, which all would use and go to work again. In the meantime our guns were used with telling accuracy upon the enemy.

By the aid of a spy glass several horses and their riders were distinctly seen lying dead on the prairie. The action continued until near dark, when the last shot from our gun dismounted one of the enemy's, and just at this moment Gov. Wood and Col. Barnap fell upon the enemy's rear with the cavalry sent from Quincy on Wednesday, completely routing them and

taking 75 prisoners, one gun and a large number of arms. There were from 20 to 30 rebels killed. Not a man of the federal forces was killed and but few wounded. We left for home as soon as the battle was decided and do not know the names of the wounded.

It is said that Col. Smith is determined to shoot some of the most prominent rebel prisoners.

The energy of Wood is commendable in the extreme. When he landed at Marion City, some of the men asked what they were for. His reply was, "Let the infantry take care of the provisions, the first thing we've got to do is to relieve Col. Smith, and then we may stop to eat—Forward, march!" and he started off on a brisk trot. He declared that whoever of the rebels fell into his hands would not get off on parole.

Col. Palmer's regiment encamped at Hannibal last night.

It is definitely understood that Col. Smith has been relieved from the trying position in the alleged building at Monroe. No parole was hung out to the minions of Tom Harris, but on the contrary, Col. Smith had commenced exercises at the institution aforesaid, and issued certificate of leave to the 2,500 surrounding auditors.

Harris had two pieces of artillery and kept his men beyond the reach of musket shot, but as soon as he had placed his guns so as to play upon the building, Smith advanced and dismounted them, scattering rebels in every direction and taking many prisoners. The capture of Maj. Harris arrived at the scene of action just as the rebels turned to retreat. A desperate effort was made to capture Harris, but did not succeed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.

A sad accident occurred at the house of Prof. Longfellow's last night. Mrs. Longfellow was melting sealing wax on some envelope, when a lighted match set fire to her hair, which was burned by her. It is said that there is no hope of her recovery. In endeavoring to save her wife, Prof. Longfellow was seriously but not fatally burned.

LATER.

The wife of Prof. Longfellow died from her burns about noon to-day. She was the daughter of Hon. Nathan Appleton. Prof. L. will recover.

NEW YORK, July 12.

A special to the World, Washington, 11th, says:

"A battle has occurred, or will immediately occur, between Patterson's and Johnston's forces."

A special to the Democrat from Jefferson City says that the secessionists are gathering in considerable numbers in and around Booneville, and the U. S. troops at that place have been under arms every night since Wednesday.

The Home Guards of Miller county have taken possession of Tusculum, captured two cannon and hoisted the American flag in front of the court-house.

The Home Guard of Osage county dispatched a company of secessionists at Chammois, and arrested the leaders, but afterwards released them on taking the oath of allegiance to the U. S. States.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The gunboat Freeborn, returned from a cruise to Aquia Creek, says that, while there, with the Pawnee, Pocahontas and Resolute, they discovered two infernal machines in the water. One struck the rudder of the Resolute but sunk. The other's fuse had gone out. The Freeborn brought it to the navy yard.

The capital police arrested Mr. Taliaferro, late clerk in the navy department, and son-in-law of ex-Senator Mason, as a spy. A number of letters addressed to prominent secessionists, with plans of the locations of camps, were found on him.

The volunteer bill passed by the House has yet to pass the Senate. In it the President is authorized to accept 500,000 volunteers. The appropriation of \$500,000,000 was struck out, which will be provided for in some other bill. The bill also provides bounties for enlistment.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Auditor Dubois and Treasurer Butler returned this evening, having been unsuccessful in negotiating the State loan. The highest bid received was 83, which they refused to accept. There was no doubt, a combination on the part of New York stock-brokers to procure the bonds at a low figure, and then sell them on the market in a few days at par. The Treasurer hopes to make favorable negotiations through private sources within a few days.

(Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, July 12—9 p. m.

Both houses opened at 12 o'clock. There was a dispute of the military bill. There was quite a spicy debate in the house on the amendment authorizing half a million, instead of 400,000 men. McClelland and other democrats opposed it, because he did not want to give the president more than he asked for. Certain Kentuckians manifested slight symptoms of weakness at the subjugation of the south. John Sherman told the committee that the south were to be "subjected to complete law, and if that required their 'subjugation' it would be their own fault, not ours." Vallandigham's proposition to send seven commissioners to accompany the army on its march, and receive any proposition looking to peace, was unceremoniously disposed of. Some democratic members told him when the rebels laid down their arms and sued for peace as the reward of their obedience to the laws, they would vote peace, and not before.

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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

NUMBER 107.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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Twenty lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day,	\$ 75
do do 2 "	1 00
do do 3 "	1 50
do do 4 "	2 00
do do 5 "	2 50
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do do 99 "	49 50
do do 100 "	50 00

Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each
for 3 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line.
Special Notices, (local and foreign), having pre-
cedence of ordinary advertisements, 50 per cent advance
on ordinary rates.
Advertisements not accompanied with directions will
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in ad-
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Advertising bills collectible quarterly.

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J. H. KNOWLTON, [Jed] J. A. JACKSON, [Jed]

JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central
Bank, Janesville, Wis. [Jed]

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Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lap-
pin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis. [Jed]

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Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Beale's Hat Store.
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.
[Jed]

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Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates &
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Dentist. Office over Mosley & Bro's Bookstore, West
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WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Lappin's Block
Janesville, Wisconsin. [Jed]

L. DAY & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 3 story
block, East Milwaukee street. [Jed]

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Office on Main street, Janesville, Wis. [Jed]

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Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,
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EDWARD RUGER,
City Engineer and County Surveyor, will attend to en-
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branch of his profession. Office in County Building, with
Chief of the Board. [Jed]

M. C. SMITH, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,
Crockery, Soap, Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and
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THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do
certify that we have purchased boots of their
own manufacture from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas
at various times, and have worn them constantly for the
length of time herewith stated:

Name.	Residence.	Out.	Time Worn.
Henry Wright,	Fulton,	\$4.75	15 months.
J. F. Antiehl,	Fulton,	4.00	2 years.
Thos. Lynch,	Fulton,	4.50	18 months.
Robt. E. Coppings,	Janesville,	5.00	14 "
Robt. Wilson,	Fulton,	5.00	12 "
S. H. Boudelle,	Janesville,	5.00	15 "
John Crall,	Center,	4.00	12 "
O. S. Cushman,	Janesville,	4.00	13 "
Bernard Little,	Center,	4.50	15 "
John Tracy,	Center,	4.00	14 "
John Henry,	Johnstown,	5.00	18 "
David Griffin,	Janesville,	5.00	13 "
I. A. J. Bennett,	Mt. Zion,	5.00	18 "
A. L. Eger,	Porter,	5.00	13 "
Thos. Palmer,	Center,	4.75	12 "
James R. Cronk,	Janesville,	4.50	15 "
John Davis,	Plymouth,	4.50	12 "
Clark Popper,	Center,	5.00	10 "
James H. Spinks,	Center,	5.00	12 "
E. Mauch,	Walworth Co.,	7.75	12 "
Thos. H. Hanson,	Janesville,	5.00	12 "
Hiram Baker,	Janesville,	4.50	12 "
Samuel Stevens,	Fulton,	4.50	24 "
J. W. Green,	Janesville,	4.50	14 "
J. B. Card,	Janesville,	5.00	12 "
Wm. Hemming,	"	5.00	12 "
James Carle,	"	5.00	12 "
Geo. Pickering,	Rock,	5.00	22 "
Wm. B. Rogers,	La Prairie,	5.00	18 "
Wm. Miller,	Janesville,	5.00	19 "
N. Gray,	Johnstown,	5.00	14 "
O. Palmer,	Janesville,	5.00	12 "
Alexander Paul,	Fulton,	5.00	12 "
David Gross,	Janesville,	5.75	12 "
J. W. Parker,	"	5.75	11 "

We are prepared to make any quantity of "the same
sort," and invite a trial by others than those who cer-
tify to the quality of our work.

A General Stock of every article of
BOOTS AND SHOES
kept constantly on hand. HEMMING & THOMAS,
Janesville, Oct. 16th, 1860. [Jed]

W. H. COLLINS,
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lap-
pin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis. [Jed]

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Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.
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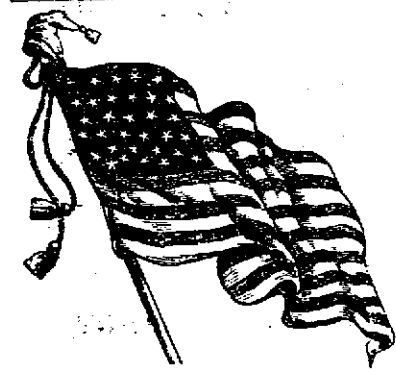
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

No Report.

The line is down this afternoon, and we are without any report just at the time when news is hourly expected from Gen. Patterson. If we had not been thoroughly schooled in disappointments, we should be likely to say something in dicta of a loss of temper.

GENERAL SEIGEL.—This distinguished officer, who has just added new laurels to his already brilliant military reputation, was born in Carlsruhe, the capital of the grand-dukedom of Baden, where he also received his education at the military academy. At the age of eighteen he was appointed a first lieutenant in the regular army. As such he published a series of newspaper articles on some of the defects and abuses in the German armies, which created quite a sensation in military circles. His bold and regardless criticisms brought on him the disfavor of his government and his dismissal from the service, but, at the same time served to establish his reputation as an officer of uncommon talents and thorough military knowledge. When, in 1848, the revolutionary movement broke out in Baden, his republican proclivities made him join the revolutionary army, of which he was soon after elected commander-in-chief, being then only 23 years old. In several engagements he proved his practical skill to be equal to his theoretical abilities. At the battle of Weinsheim, where, with 1,500 men, he defeated 4,000 regular Hessian troops, he was seen in the thickest of the fight, his helmet riddled with balls. At the battle of Offenbach and on other occasions he was equally successful against superior forces. When finally obliged to yield to the overwhelming strength of the enemy—he had but 15,000 men, part of them volunteering recruits against a regular army of 50,000 royalists under the command of the present King of Prussia—he made his famous retreat to Switzerland, during which he continually checked the advancing enemy by repeated attacks, coming out of all engagements with a smaller loss of lives than the enemy.

Not allowed to remain in Switzerland, he came to New York, where he sustained himself, first by selling tobacco and cigars, then by publishing a military periodical and a large work on military science, and finally by teaching mathematics at the German-English Academy of Dr. Dulon. At the outbreak of the secession movement in Missouri he was a professor of mathematics in St. Louis. Gen. Seigel possesses in an eminent degree the two qualities, rarely combined in the same person, of being a bold, dashing commander and a skillful and prudent tactician.

When, in the course of the war, the lawyers and politicians now commanding our brave volunteers will have to make room for brave officers, it is hoped that Gen. Seigel will not be overlooked.—*Madison Argus.*

TERIBLE EFFECT OF MINIE BULLETS.—The Baltimore Sun of July 5, describes the firing of the N. Y. regiment in the Camden station on account of a pistol shot fired at the regiment. It says:

It now appears that the ball from the musket of the soldier who stumbled and fell upon entering the depot, killed a member of company I, who was in advance of him. He was a young man named Burr, about 23 years of age. The Minie ball first struck Burr in the back of the head, coming out at the forehead. The whole top of his forehead was blown away, and he fell. Then commenced an irregular firing by company I, the soldiers directing their shots towards the roof of the depot.

The whole regiment generally fired thus, but a few depressed their pieces and the balls flew among the cars and about the depot, wounding several spectators.

Yesterday the depot building was an object of attraction to thousands of persons, anxious to view the effects of the shot, which are plentiful indeed. The depot roof which is of tin, was made to look like a sieve in some places, the balls leaving a hole two or three inches in diameter. The columns and frame work of the depot also show the marks of the balls. Great grooves are cut in them, and pieces as large as a man's hand knocked away. One ball passed entirely through a car five planks thick, and also a plate of zinc. Another fired a gas pipe in the depot. After the firing was over, a soldier exhibited his musket, the bayonet of which had been struck with a ball, bending it into the shape of a fishhook. Some of the balls fell in the streets and in the yards of dwellings a half mile from the depot. We have heard of no casualties beyond the above.

KENTUCKY NEUTRALITY.—The Louisville Journal points out the fact that the encampment of the "State Guard" near that city is a nest of rabid Jeff. Davis and talk of the mighty things they could do in the way of slaughtering abolitionists. They have also planted a cannon so as to command the railroad, and are talking of destroying the trestle work to prevent the use of the road by the same destructive policy which blew up the bridge at Harper's Ferry and destroyed the locomotives at Martinsburg.

HOT WEATHER FOR MARCHING.—The weather has been so excessively warm to date that the New York 5th regiment, in marching to the cars, stopped suddenly in the street, the men being ill prostrated. The hose from the hydrants were used, and a fresh supply of water soon revived them, by inside and outside applications. Many of the soldiers were carried into houses and kindly cared for.—*Washington Cor. World, 7th.*

ANOTHER WISCONSIN BOY KILLED.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Hagerstown on the 11th, says:

"One of the Wisconsin men was shot to-day in Martinsburg, while on guard duty, by some lurking assassin, who doubtless strove to rival the bright example of the murderer (martyr, according to the language of secession) Jackson, at Alexandria."

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, by Telegraph to Middle Fork Bridge, July 11.)

ROARING RUN, Va., July 10.

The column left Middle Fork yesterday morning, and felt its way cautiously to the valley. The enemy had burned the bridges. As we filed into camp we distinctly saw the enemy entrenched upon a hill about two miles and a half eastward. Gen. McClellan sent out scouting parties during the night, who discovered the enemy had strong pickets in advance of their position. It is reported that timber has been felled across the road, under the fortifications. The enemy appears to have been reinforced since our arrival. They are working with great energy. Our advance guard and the third Ohio encamped on the other side of the road yesterday. Gen. McClellan will feel the enemy this afternoon. The 9th, 4th and 3d Ohio, five companies each from the 8th and 10th Indiana and 19th Ohio, and Loomis and Howe's batteries, are ordered out. The reserve will consist of five companies as above, and the 13th and 14th Indiana, just arrived. Our troops have been cutting roads for operations. Armed reconnaissance is about being made.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, by Telegraph to Middle Fork Bridge, July 10.

ROARING RUN, July 10.
We are encamped, about 10,000 strong, near the foot of Rich Mountain, ten miles west of Beverly. The rebels are posted on the side of the mountain, two and a half miles distant. They can be distinctly seen from the elevated positions in our camp, throwing up entrenchments and making other preparations for a defense. Their number cannot be definitely ascertained.—It is supposed they purposely expose but a small force, not more than one or two hundred men making their appearance at a time. A battle is near at hand.

A force has been ordered to advance on the enemy's position. One of our pickets has just been shot near the enemy's line.

LATER.—A reconnaissance was made by Col. McCook's and Col. Andrew's regiments this afternoon, to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy. Col. McCook's lead the column.

A sharp conflict took place. The rebels opened the fire. Five or six cannon shots were fired by the enemy. Our loss was one killed and two wounded. The enemy's loss is not known.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MARCH.—By the way, Gen. Lyon, ("Daddy," his affectionate regular term), assures us that the story of the immortal 7th is rivalled in splendor by an undertaking performed by the 1st Iowa regiment under Col. Bates, last week. They were a thousand men, composed of lawyers, doctors, handlers of yard sticks, and the youngest darlings of fond mammae—follows tender of foot and delicate constitution; and yet, with no physical training whatever to prepare them for a tramp of such magnitude, they set out, and forty-eight hours thereafter had concluded a march of sixty miles. All the way the merciless sun poured down his hottest shafts, the heavens were brass, the earth a Sahara of scorching, stifling dust. And then the "timber" was to be explored for lurking secessionists; teams "balked" every bill, worn, smashed at every crossing, provisions gave out, water dried up, men laid down to die (but didn't); and yet, with all these, and a thousand other difficulties clogging its weary march, the regiment pressed hopefully on, and within forty-eight hours stood upon the banks of the Missouri, hurrahing gleefully in response to the cheers of welcome which greeted its coming.—*Missouri Correspondence N. Y. Times.*

CONTRABANDS AT FORTRESS MONROE.—The ebony "contrabands" are everywhere to be seen, and make themselves generally useful. Gen. Butler has 17 to wait upon his table (so the story goes), and they are liberally attached to the various departments. The one to whose skill my boots owe their extravagant polish says his master left him, and he had no alternative but to come to the fortress. He thinks the cause of the north eminently just, and agrees with one of his dark companions in expressing an earnest desire that Jeff. Davis may be roasted alive.

The contraband women and children occupy an old house near the fort, and laugh and sing away the long warm days in blissful ignorance of the magnitude of the contest of which their race is the innocent cause.

THE "FRENCH LADY" OF THE CHESAPEAKE.—The passenger steamer St. Nicholas was seized a few days since on the Chesapeake, by a squad of pirates under the lead of the notorious Hollins, who will be remembered as the officer in our war who boarded the Greyhound. Hollins came on board the St. Nicholas, dressed in woman's clothes. A West Point cadet, named Thomas, one of the leaders, was dressed as a French lady, and both these valiant relops, after getting the steamer away from Baltimore, threw off their petticoats and seized the vessel.

It appears this French lady Thomas has been caught.

BALTIMORE, July 8.
Lieut. Carmichael, of Provost Marshal Kenly's police, went down the river in a tug, and boarded the steamer Mary Washington, to arrest a man named Neil Green, who was charged with being engaged in the riot on the 19th of April. On coming up the river he ascertained that Captain Carmichael, of St. Mary county, who took command of the St. Nicholas and headed the pirates, was also on board with seven of his confederates, their object, it is supposed, being to seize another steamer in the same manner. Lieut. Carmichael, on getting aboard of St. McHenry, ordered the captain to stop at the wharf, where he made known the facts to Gen. Banks, who ordered a company of Massachusetts troops to arrest all on board. Seven of the pirates were found, but Capt. Thomas had concealed himself, and after an hour's search, was found hid in a large bureau drawer in the ladies cabin.

It was remembered he went aboard the St. Nicholas disguised as a French lady. They were all detained at the fort, with several witnesses who were on board the St. Nicholas at the time of her seizure, including her captain and engineer.

REMEDY FOR THE CURCULIO.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer gives the following directions:

I have found that a wash made of a piece of quicklime the size of a quart measure, put to a half-bushel of water, stirred two days, and then well strained, is sure protection for the plum from the attacks of the curculio. It should be applied very soon after the blossoms fall, and repeated as often as once a week or ten days, until the fruit is fully grown. With a common garden syringe a good sized tree may be completely covered with the wash in a few moments; I believe the failure of this remedy will be owing only to its imperfect application, or to the solution being made too weak to be distasteful to insects. I raised a fine crop of Blue Gages last season on a tree which had been stripped of its fruit every summer for several years. I believe the frequent use of this wash promotes the health and vigor of the tree.

"It is very singular thing," said a tailor's apprentice to his master, as the latter was pressing a bobtail coat, "that the less there is of some things, the more there is." "How can that be?" said the tailor. "Why, there's that bobtail coat—the less you make the tail, the more bob it is." A cool bath was ordered for the boy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

SENATE.—Wilson gave notice that he should introduce a bill, authorizing the federal government to take personal property in the rebel states when the owners are found in rebellion against the government.

Sen. Trumbull offered a resolution asking the secretary of war to inform the senate whether any contract had been made except by the regular officers, commissaries or quartermasters, and if so to lay them before the senate.

Sen. Saulsbury offered a resolution, proposing amendments to the constitution, for peaceable adjustment to the present difficulties. Ordered printed.

Sen. Sumner presented a memorial, from the citizens of Mass., to remove all cause of war, which in the view of the petitioners is the continued permission of slavery.

Sen. Hale reported a bill to provide for appointing paymaster. Passed.

House.—Mr. Valandigham offered a preamble, protesting against several members in the house occupying seats in consequence of holding military commissions.

The Commercial's dispatch says 19 patent office clerks have been dismissed.

It is ascertained that the bearer of the recent flag of truce had a number of letters from Richmond, thus prostituting the flag of truce.

On motion of Mr. Kellogg, Valandigham's preamble was killed by 92 against 51.

On motion of Mr. Olin, a resolution was adopted requesting the attorney general to lay before the house a copy of his opinion referred to in the President's special message.

The resolution was amended at the instance of Mr. Valandigham, so as to call for a report in relation to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

The house took up and merely read through a bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses; also the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses, and then passed both of them.

On motion of Mr. Blair, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the employment of volunteers to aid in suppressing the rebellion and defending the government of the United States bill authorizing the appropriation of \$500,000.

Allen desired to amend so as to limit the acceptance of the volunteers to one year, believing that the rebellion can be put down in less than three years.

He expressed perfect willingness to vote twice the amount of money and any number of men, if necessary to secure the enforcement of the laws and suppress the present revolution.

NEW YORK, July 13.
Steamer Illinois, from Fort Pickens, June 30th, Key West, July 8th, has arrived.

The guns, which were destined for Pickens, were taken to Tortugas, not being needed at Pickens. The Catwaba from Pickens the 4th inst., arrived at Key West, and reports to that date no warlike movements had taken place.

Col. Wilson's Zouaves had been taken to Tortugas, and Capt. Dawson's artillery to Santa Rosa.

The brig Brilliant and barque Wm. Stetson were there as prizes, and more daily expected. All had been taken off the mouth of the Mississippi. The Brooklyn had not been ashore. The rebel steamer Sumter had run the blockade, and is now on the seas privateering.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.
A resolution was adopted yesterday to appoint a revising committee to inquire into the abduction of youths under age to the southern confederacy.

The state military board have decided that no more money be spent on military encampments.

They have also demanded that the governor shall call in the arms in possession of the State Guard, to make a fair distribution of them between the Home and State Guards.

Movements look to the disbanding of the State Guard.

The New Albany Intelligencer is authorized by Collector Anthony to say that hereafter no obstructions will be made to the passage of provisions and other articles, from New Albany to Louisville.

D. C. Stone, late captain of the Louisville battery, publishes a card denying his disavowal to certain orders, as charged by Gen. Buckner, and threatens through the Union papers to show that Buckner's decision against him was false and given through mere prejudice, and that the board, composing the court, including the judge advocate, knew it to be so.

A Richmond dispatch learns that a large number of negroes captured by the federal troops, have been sent to Cuba as free men, instead of defraying the expenses of the war.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.
About four hundred of Col. McNeill's reserve corps visited the State Journal office, on the 11th inst., early this morning, carrying papers, etc., read an order from Gen. Lyon prohibiting a further publication of that sheet.

The proprietors will obey orders and lay the whole matter before Gen. Fremont on his arrival here.

A gentleman from Hannibal, last evening, says Col. Smith's command at Monroe was reinforced by three hundred mounted men from Illinois, yesterday. The rebels were attacked and dispersed. Gen. Harris was forced to abandon his horse and take to the woods. A number of the rebels were captured. Capt. McAllister is reported killed. There were only seventy wounded, and they will probably recover.

The Hannibal Home Guard arrived here safely last night.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 12.
Three companies of the Hannibal Home Guard, which started from here yesterday morning to relieve Col. Smith, have returned, and bring the following:

The railroad is unobstructed between Hannibal and Monroe; no bridges burned or otherwise damaged. On arriving at Monroe, we effected a junction with Col. Smith, who was engaged entrenching himself at the seminary building near that place. The rebels, about 1200 strong, were grouped around over the prairie, out of reach of Smith's rifles.

They had two pieces of artillery, six pieces of muskets, which were brought to bear upon us, but the distance was so great that their balls were almost spent before reaching their aim.

Col. Smith ordered his men to continue the work on fortifications and to watch the flight of the enemy's guns, which all did, falling into ditches till the shot passed, when all would rise and go to work again. In the meantime our gun was used with telling accuracy upon the enemy.

By the aid of a spy glass several horses and their riders were distinctly seen lying dead on the prairie. The command continued until noon, when the last shot was fired, and the rebels were completely routed.

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taking 75 prisoners, one gun and a large number of horses. There were from 20 to 30 rebels killed. Not a man of the federal forces was killed and but few wounded. We left for home as soon as the battle was decided and do not know the names of the wounded.

It is said that Col. Smith is determined to shoot some of the most prominent rebel prisoners.

The energy of Wood is commendable in the extreme. When he landed at Marion City, some of the prisoners said that they should be put to death. His reply was, "Let the infantry take care of the provisions, the first thing we've got to do is to relieve Col. Smith, and then we may stop to eat—Forward, march!" and he started off on a brisk trot. He declared that whoever of the rebels fell into his hands would not get off on parole.

Col. Palmer's regiment encamped at Hannibal last night.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.
It is definitely understood that Col. Smith has been relieved from the trying position in the college building at Monroe. No pale rag was hung out to the minions of Tom Harris, but on the contrary, Col. Smith had commenced exercises at the institution at 10 o'clock, and issued orders of leave to the 2,500 surrounding auditors.

Harris had two pieces of artillery and kept his men beyond the reach of musket shot so as to play upon the building, Smith advanced and dismounted them, scattering rebels in every direction and taking many prisoners. The command of Maj. Hayes arrived at the scene of action just as the rebels turned to retreat. A desperate effort was made to capture Harris, but did not succeed.

BOSTON, July 10.
A sad accident occurred at the house of Prof. Longfellow last night. Mrs. Longfellow was melting sealing wax, and a candle, which she had set fire to, fell on her clothing. She was burned so badly that there is no hope of her recovery. In endeavoring to save his wife, Prof. Longfellow was seriously but not fatally burned.

LATER.
The wife of Prof. Longfellow died from her burns about noon to-day. She was the daughter of Hon. Nathan Appleton. Prof. L. will recover.

NEW YORK, July 12.
A special to the World, Washington, 11th, says:

A battle has occurred, or will immediately occur, between Patterson's and Johnston's forces.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.
A special to the Democrat from Jefferson City says that the secessionists are gathering in considerable numbers in and around Booneville, and the U. S. troops at that place have been under arms every night since Wednesday, expecting an attack. A similar condition of things exists at Lexington, and reinforcements, especially of artillery, are needed at both points.

The Home Guards of Miller county have taken possession of Tusculum, captured two cannon and hoisted the American flag in front of the court-house.

The Home Guards of Osage county dispersed a company of secessionists at Chamot, and arrested the leaders, but afterwards released them on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 12.
The gunboat Freeborn, returned from a cruise at Aquia Creek, says that, while there, with the Pawnee, Pocahontas and Resolute, they discovered two infernal machines in the water. One struck the rudder of the Resolute but sunk. The other's fuse had gone out. The Freeborn brought it to the navy yard.

The capital police arrested Mr. Taliaferro, late clerk in the navy department, and son-in-law of ex-Senator Mason, a spy, and issued orders of leave to prominent secessionists with plans of the locations of camps, were found on him.

The volunteer bill passed by the House has yet to pass the Senate. In it the President is authorized to accept 500,000 volunteers. The appropriation of \$500,000,000 was struck out, which will be provided for in some other bill. The bill also provides bounties for re-enlistment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12—12 P. M.
Auditor Dubois and Treasurer Butler returned this evening, having been unsuccessful in negotiating the State loan. The highest bid received was \$3, which they refused to accept. There was no doubt, a combination on the part of New York stock-brokers to procure bonds at a low figure, and then sell them on the market in large lots at par. The Treasurer hopes to make favorable negotiations through private sources within a few days.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 12—9 P. M.
Both houses spent all day discussing the details of the military bill. There was quite a spicy debate in the house on the amendment authorizing half a million, instead of 400,000 men. McClelland and other democrats opposed it, because he did not want to give the president more than he asked for. Certain Kentuckians manifested slight symptoms of weakness about the "subjugation of the south." John Hickman told them frankly that the south were to be "subjected to complete submission to the constitution of laws; and that they must be 'subjugated' or they would be their own fault, not ours." Vallandigham's proposition to send seven commissioners to accompany the army on its march and receive any proposition looking to peace, was unceremoniously disposed of. Some democratic members told him when the rebels laid down their arms and sued for peace as the reward of their obedience to the laws, they would vote peace, and not before.—Frank Blair thought as there was some doubt whether congress would increase the regular army, the president should have power to call out a very large force of volunteers. This is a very important intimation of the unpopularity of a permanent standing army. Many of the ablest republican senators and representatives will fight for the cause of liberty to pass unless the officers are heard from to the contrary. Mr. McClelland is the only prominent democrat who favors it. Mr. Lovejoy opposes it strenuously. No doubt it would give enormous patronage, and be extravagantly expensive.

The house voted \$30 bounty to the three months' volunteers enlisting for the war, with \$10 additional if enlisting by companies, and \$10 more (making \$50) if enlisting by regiments. This is additional to the \$100 already voted to all three years volunteers to the end of the war.

In the senate, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, opposed the extravagant appropriation in the military bill for chaplains, which amounts to \$700,000. It passed, however.

Senator Lane of Kansas denied the right of Governor Robinson to appoint his successor. He had not resigned, and perhaps would not. He had received authority to raise a Kansas brigade, but when his colonels had raised it, not before, would he resign the question. So Mr. Stanton is left out in the cold, awaiting Gen. Lane's pleasure.

The senate military committee is engaged closely canvassing the merits of the regular army appointments. They will put a stopper on the names of those who are incompetent or whose names are too glaring. Points in the petitions to the senate. They will be heeded.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.
The Journal was not published this evening. The publisher will appeal to Gen.

Fremont against Gen. Lyon's order, and if not countermanded, will obey it.

Three hundred troops from the arsenal occupy the custom house. Two thousand more are under arms in the city.

Various exciting rumors are afloat concerning the object of the movement. The most common one is, that the police are to be disbanded and a test oath applied. The measure is probably merely precautionary.

WASHINGTON, July 12.
The gunboat Freeborn has returned from a cruise at Aquia Creek. She says while there with the Pawnee, Pocahontas and Resolute, they discovered two infernal machines in the water. One struck the rudder of the Resolute but sunk. The fuse of the other had gone out, and the Freeborn brought it to the navy yard.

The capital police have arrested one Taliaferro, late clerk in the navy department, and son-in-law of ex-Senator Mason, as a spy. A number of letters addressed to prominent secessionists, with plans of locations, camps, etc., were found on him.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 12—9 P. M.
The suppression of the State Journal was followed by threats and general by secessionists to mob the Democrat and Anzeiger offices to-night, to guard against which one hundred troops are being stationed at the Custom House, handy to both offices in case mobbing is attempted. The spirit of the secessionists was shown, as the troops filed out in front of the Custom House, when an assassin gave cheers for Jeff. Davis and showered insulting remarks.—The crowd hissed the secessionists down. Col. McNeill has issued a proclamation, stating the reasons for the suppression of the State Journal, being mainly because of its inflammatory articles and perversion of facts regarding Government troops, besides its inflammatory appeals. A portion of the Journal's compositors issued an extra this afternoon, styled the Bulletin, with telegrams and lies regarding Tom Harris's last collision with the Illinoisans at Monroe.

An address to Missourians, by Lieut. Gov. Reynolds, dated at Nashville, Tenn., is just received by Richard Beaumont. The writer says he is temporarily absent from Missouri, because Gov. Jackson did not agree with him that the time for fighting was at hand when Camp Jackson surrendered. He has since been traveling south, making arrangements to assist the Missourians. But Jeff Davis is unwilling to assist them directly, because he is unsatisfied that the Missourians want to go into the southern confederacy, which Reynolds believes they do. He consoles his friends with the statement that if the government cannot be carried on by Claib Jackson, he will himself be on hand, as soon as it is safe, to take the governor's chair. He will shrink from no responsibility. He advises his friends, however, to drive out the Lincolnists, which by creating a war in Missouri, will help Jeff Davis, as every soldier employed here weakens the federal army elsewhere.

This is the development of the plot mentioned in my yesterday's dispatch. There is further evidence which is not permitted to be used.

It is now believed that Jefferson City will be attacked by the rebels. Special dispatches to the Democrat from Jefferson City, say our troops at Booneville have slept on their arms for several nights. The secessionists are gathering on the opposite side of the river in large numbers, talking very loudly. Artillery is much wanted at Booneville. Similarly threatening aspect is presented at Lexington and Arrow Rock. The telegraph wires have been cut and removed in that vicinity. Government scouts are scouring the country between Booneville and Cole Camp.

The Home Guards of Miller county have encamped at Tusculum, the county seat, and have hoisted the American flag on the court-house. They also seized two cannon concealed by the rebels, and arrested several citizens, who were sent to Jefferson City and released on taking the oath of allegiance, excepting one, who refused.

Matters look threatening in the interior. A letter received from Pettis county, Mo., says the secessionists swear that the condition never shall meet. This is evidently their game, to prevent the deposing of Jackson and Reynolds.

POMEROY, O., July 10.
PIRACY ON THE OHIO.—The steamer Fannie McBurnie was hailed this morning as she came up at Greenbottom, by the notorious A. G. Jenkins. As she neared the shore, at a given signal 30 of his band sprang from an ambush near at hand, and forced her to cast anchor, which she was ordered to do; after which they boarded her, and upon search found one box of pistols and a few stores, which they carried off, together with goods taken from passengers.—They then told the officers that as they were particular friends and acquaintances, they would not burn the boat.

MISSOURI.—The state of affairs in Missouri begins to look threatening again—threatening to the peace and prosperity of her own people. Aside from the sudden outbreak in the northwestern portion of the state, it appears that the butternut gentry are again growing belligerent along the Missouri river at Booneville, Lexington, etc.—Our 19th regiment of volunteers, Col. Turbin, received orders yesterday noon to proceed to Quincy, whether they went last night. It is supposed that their sudden movement is impelled by the unfavorable turn which affairs have taken at that quarter.

Gen. Lyon has struck a blow better than killing five thousand armed traitors, in suppressing the publication of the Missouri State Journal. This sheet, for the past two weeks, has filled the state with lies, to the effect that Ben. McCulloch was marching with 20,000 men to reinstate Claib Jackson, and declaring that the only thing needed to insure his success was a simultaneous rising of the secessionists in the different parts of the state. While it may seem like a harsh measure to suppress even a lying and treasonable public journal, it is a serious question whether the security and peace of a whole state, and the lives and property of its citizens, shall thus continue to be jeopardized.—*Chicago Tribune.*

REVENGE AND GRATITUDE.—Revenge is longer lived than gratitude. Indorse Mr. Smith's note to keep him from falling, and he will forget all about it in a month. Pull Mr. Smith's nose, and he will cherish a secret desire for the remainder of his life to burn your house down. Revenge is a passion. Gratitude appears to be only a sentiment. We can all hate; but it is not one of a hundred that possesses principle enough to be thankful.

A PUNGENT REASON.—The other day, at Buffalo, two artists and a poet were in a picture store examining the portrait of a celebrated dentist of that city, painted by their brother artist, Beard. The portrait was much admired, but one of the company remarked that Beard had made the face of the dentist too serious and melancholy looking. "That's no fault," said the poet; "that's perfectly right, for you know the whole occupation of the doctor's life is looking down on the mouth."

HEADQUARTERS.—The Richmond correspondence of the Memphis Appeal says: "It is told of Mr. Toombs that being recently importuned by an acquaintance for a position as clerk in the state department, he replied, 'What need for a clerk? Why, I can carry the whole state department in my hat!'"

WASHINGTON, July 8.

GEN. JAMES' NEW PROJECT.—The flying artillery of the 2d regiment of Rhode Island have been organized only about a month, and are armed with Gen. James' rifled cannon. In presence of Governor Sprague and prominent military officers, senators and citizens, yesterday afternoon, eighteen shells were fired on Monument Square, in fifty-two seconds after the order to load was given—the guns being all aimed so as to concentrate the fire on the river upon a very small surface. The shells exploded when they struck the water, and sent the fragments about in all directions, showing a dreadfully destructive power, if used against bodies of men advancing upon the position. After repeating the exhibition of firing rapidly, the guns were trained to fire down the river, and were set at higher elevations than could be given when firing across the river. At ten degrees elevation shot were sustained in the air sixteen seconds, and thrown 13,500 feet, or about two miles and two-thirds. At seventeen degrees elevation the

